

elotte, when he held in check the attack of Von Steinmetz's corps, on the left of the French lines, his name has been cherished by the army. During the five years of his command of the Army Corps he added to his popularity. General Montanban's election address is a frank avowal of the Boulanger programme. He denounces the Chamber of Deputies as being powerless for good, as offending the national conscience, and as compromising the interests of the country. He demands the summoning of a constituent assembly as alone competent to express the national will. He invokes his own past, showing that hitherto he was a stranger to personal party quarrels, and that he was actuated by the motives of patriotism. He appears as a Conservative. His return to the Chamber is certain.

The assailants of the government now comprise Conservatives wanting revision, Bonapartists and Boulangerists. In the government ranks the Opportunists and Moderates have a strong presence. M. Fiequet, M. Clemenceau, Ferry, Lacombe, Klotz and other leaders are divided on the question of the necessity of a revision of the Constitution, but are united against Boulangerism. The Chamber of Deputies is now, and appears to be determined to keep the lead. He is pressing his colleagues to draw away the Conservative support from Boulanger. A revision bill accompanied by a scrutiny of arrondissement measure, or a one-man, one-vote system, and then dissolve the Chamber. The influence of the Chamber of Deputies on the election depends upon a variety of chances, including the time at which the election is held. If the peace and stability, who are now unable to resign, continue to pass resolutions in support of M. De Lesseps and to sign engagements binding them to forego the payment of interest by the Panama shareholders in provincial securities, the Chamber will be able to effect the general belief that the company has collapsed. At a meeting at Bordeaux on Sunday 1,200 shareholders signed an agreement to forego the payment of interest, and at Angoulême, yesterday, several hundred signatures were obtained to a similar agreement.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Bismarck Refuses the Inquiry Asked by Morier and Kenevis His Attack.
BERLIN, Dec. 25.—Prince Bismarck ignores the appeal of Sir D. Morier, the British ambassador at St. Petersburg, to authorize an official contradiction of the charges recently made by the Cologne Gazette of his having anti-German leanings and of having, while at Darmstadt, in 1870, sent the first news of the advance of the Germans across the Moselle, to London, whence the news reached Bismarck. The English embassy do not expect that Prince Bismarck will direct the official press to adopt a more moderate tone on the contrary, they think that the objects of the attack are attained he may order that a more aggressive attitude be assumed. The Cologne Gazette, in an article today, repeats the attack on Sir D. Morier. It says: "We assert that Bismarck named Morier, when in Darmstadt, as the author of the information which reached him about the movements of the German troops. We are prepared to prove our statements."

Russian Honors to Ex-Queen Natalie.
ODESSA, Dec. 25.—Ex-Queen Natalie, of Serbia, has been received with royal honors during her tour. Upon her arrival at the Russian frontier, the Imperial Chamberlain welcomed her on behalf of the Czar and Czarina. At the various towns at which she stopped the bourgeois presented bread and salt, and all expressed the hope that she would reascend the throne. A gunboat was sent to meet her, to convey the ex-queen from Yalta in the event of a crisis in Serbia. General Ignatieff has gone to Yalta inconnite, to have an interview with Natalie.

Can't Borrow Money in Germany.
BERLIN, Dec. 25.—Herr Biechroder, the banker, privately visited Friedrichsruhe last week. It is surmised that his visit was for the purpose of consulting with Prince Bismarck in regard to the coming imperial loans. Immediately after the visit a Frankfurt syndicate, which was arranging a loan of 7,000,000 marks for the Bulgarian government, received official notice that the loan would be impossible within German territory.

Foreign Notes.
A marriage has been arranged between Archduchess Valeria and Duke Francis of Tarento. Herr Boile, President of the Ministry of Botha, is dying from blood-poisoning, caused by a sty in his hunting stockings. Count De Foresta, Secretary of the Italian legation at Washington, has been appointed to the legation at St. Petersburg. He will be succeeded at Washington by Signor Donato.

The rifle factories at Spandau, Dantzig and Erfurt are turning out 50,000 repeaters of the new pattern every day. At the rate, two years will be required to arm the German regulars and the landwehr. It is expected that Russia will soon formally claim the pioneer settlement of New Moscow, in Eastern Asia. The Russian Government has announced its intention to contest against the ministerial candidate the seat for Paris in the Chamber of Deputies, made vacant by the death of M. Hude. The Republican journals urge Republicans to unite in support of a single candidate.

More changes are being made in the military commands. General Winterfeld, Governor of Mayence, has been replaced by General Reinbaltz replacing him. Since the Emperor began the work of reforming the service sixty-five generals have been placed on the retired list. The Russian government, at the last moment, placed an embargo on Aschhoff's expedition to Abyssinia, and compelled the missionaries and other members of the party to discontinue. All the cannon and stores were unshipped. The explanation given is that the government was opposed to the expedition on account of its irregular character.

The French government, during the recent stay of the Russian Grand Duke in Paris, offered to place the Lebel rifle at the disposal of the Czar, on condition that the whole Russian supply be made in France. The Czar has as yet come to no decision regarding the proposal. Although neither the Austrian Mannerlicher rifle nor the German Mauser rifle is smokeless, like the Lebel rifle, both are believed to be reliable.

Base-Ball In Doors.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—The first attempt to play base-ball indoors, in this city, was made this afternoon in the main building of the Pennsylvania State fair grounds. The teams were made up of a few of the professionals wintering in this city, and were divided into teams called "Up-Town" and "Down-Town." The latter team included such well-known players as Clements, Andrews, Welch, Burns and Fussell, and they were expected to play easily. "Kit Knott" was the only prominent player in the "Up-Town" team. The diamond was with some small alterations, and the game was a very difficult task. About 2,000 persons witnessed the game, which, taken altogether, could not be considered a glittering success. Score: Up-Town.....0 0 0 0 0 1-1. Down-Town.....1 2 1 0 2 0-6. Base hits—Up-Town, 6. Errors—Up-Town, 1. Umpire, DuBois.

Another Civil-Service Declaration.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 25.—The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the seventh annual meeting of the New Haven Civil-Service Reform Association, held Dec. 14, 1888.

Resolved, That the declaration of the Republican platform, and the improvement of the declaration by the President-elect in his letter of acceptance justify us in hoping not only for the maintenance but for a considerable extension of civil-service reform in the next administration.

Resolved, That among the most necessary measures of reform are the extension of the law to branch offices of the service which are now beyond its control, especially to the Indian Department; the repeal of the law of 1870 and other laws limiting the tenure of postmasters, collectors of customs, and other officers, to four years; and the restriction of the interference with the exercise of the civil service power on the part of members of Congress.

Resolved, That all appointments made by the national administration should be made on the basis of merit, and that the same spirit will meet with our hearty approval.

Death from Contact with an Electric Wire.
TOLEDO, O., Dec. 25.—Frank J. Myers, aged eighteen and a cook in a restaurant, in attempting to close an iron shutter at the rear of the restaurant building, pushed it against an electric light to-day and received a shock which instantly knocked him to the ground and killed him immediately. He was a native of Ireland and was a red streak run through the middle of his forehead. The Toledo papers have been full of electric-light companies for some time, and the death of Myers is another instance of the danger of the electric light. It is to-night public sentiment on the subject is greatly excited.

A VICTIM OF PETTY WORRY.

A Man Who Broke Down Under a Great Load of Small Political Annoyances.

Congressmen Whose Districts Are on the Border Talk About Annexation of Canada.—J. Milton Turner Not Yet Provided For.

CONGRESSMAN LAIRD.

A Man Who Has Been Almost Literally Worried to the Brink of the Grave.
Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Nothing further has been heard from the bedside of Congressman Laird, but his friends here believe that he is quite as ill as the worst reports make him out to be. The trouble with Mr. Laird is that he has not the requisite physical stamina to get well. He is of that peculiar temperament which cannot stand pain or discomfort. To all outward appearances he is the picture of health, but just before the session closed he was worn out by the worries of a campaign conducted at long range. Worry brought on insomnia, and insomnia was followed by a severe nervous prostration. It is from the latter difficulty that his present trouble arises. When he left Washington for Nebraska, he wore a tremulous air which seemed utterly out of place. He had been told that the strain which he had forced himself to bear without the slightest necessity, had worn out his wonderful strength, and that his brain had given way from sheer inability on the part of the patient to believe that he can recover his health. There is a chance that the delirium accompanying the fever may serve to aid him, through the oblivion which it will bring.

The military committee of the House seems to be a bad place for Republicans. Colonel Steele, of Indiana, was absent for some weeks on account of illness, and when he returned, he was compelled to leave in the middle of the last session on account of illness, and it is said that his physical condition is such that he will not be able to return to the present Congress because of a recurrence of the same malady.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

Views of Congressmen Whose Districts Are Near the Border Line.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Congressmen whose districts are on the border of Canada are naturally interested in the annexation question. The majority of them, however, do not look upon the proposition with favor.

"All that part of the Dominion west and north of Minnesota," said Representative Nelson, of Minnesota, "is already practically annexed to St. Paul and Minneapolis commercially. Lower Canada is so far away that the people there are almost bound to come to us to trade. At present, however, I do not consider that annexation is anything but a bad thing. The building of the Canadian Pacific railroad destroyed the last chance of annexation by binding the provinces all together. Before they were separated, and their isolation might have caused some of them to desire to come into the Union. The Canadian Pacific has now strung them all together like beads on a string. Neither party in Canada dares to favor annexation, and the less said about it in the United States the better for the cause. While the Canadian Pacific is a good thing for us, the Canadians do not desire it. If annexation comes, in my opinion, it must come either through war or inexorable economic pressure."

"I regard the proposition to annex Canada as being all in the air, so to speak," was Representative Dingkey's remark. "Seven-eighths of the Canadians are supposed to be opposed to it. If annexation is desired, the proposition must come first from Canada. The difference between the United States and the British Empire is that the latter is a commercial union, while the former is not. Neither party dares favor annexation. The reciprocity treaty has always been considered a failure. It has not done what it was supposed to do. It has not allowed us to trade with them, and it has not allowed us to send them anything that we want. It has not allowed us to trade with them, and it has not allowed us to send them anything that we want."

"My district," said Mr. Stevenson, of Wisconsin, "is a border one, being on Lake Superior, but the people there, so far as I am informed, take very little interest in this question. The inhabitants of the Lake States and those interested in the fisheries question in the East, it would be most benefited by annexation."

Mr. Farquhar, of Buffalo, is enthusiastic over the subject, and thinks it will come as soon as "John Macdonald goes out of power." "The people of the United States," said he, "do not know what a great acquisition Canada would be to this country. The Canadians are a hardy and thrifty people, and the Dominion contains as much good arable land as the United States. Annexation would be a great benefit to Buffalo in opening her business to the north. Leading Canadian business men are in fact, and they are not, the best of friends to the United States. The advantages that United States citizenship confers is shown by the number of young men who emigrate to this country and become naturalized."

WHO WILL PAY J. MILTON TURNER?

The Democratic "Colored Independent" Not Provided For As Per Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has expressed himself as unable to turn over to J. Milton Turner the amount which that Missouri diplomat thinks he is entitled to for his efforts in getting through Congress the bill appropriating \$75,000 for the Cherokee freedmen. Mr. Turner has been pushing this claim before Congress for several years, and as a result of collusion with the administration he succeeded in getting it passed at the last session. The President was induced to sign it by reason of the fact that the bill was introduced by a Republican, and the money has been appropriated, and while there was an agreement between Mr. Turner and the administration that the money was to be paid to the division of the money, and the division of the money was to be made on the basis of the number of colored persons and Indians who claim to be among the beneficiaries indicated, and they even refused to appoint a commissioner to act with the special agent of the division in determining the number of beneficiaries. The fund will, therefore, remain in the Treasury until further legislation to a settlement of the claim is made. The bill was enacted in 1878, and the \$75,000 was divided per capita among the freedmen, Delawareans and Shawnees, citizens of the Cherokee nation. The stipulation was made that the money was to be paid to the freedmen, Delawareans and Shawnees, citizens of the Cherokee nation. The stipulation was made that the money was to be paid to the freedmen, Delawareans and Shawnees, citizens of the Cherokee nation.

A FAIR LOBBYIST.

She Jests with Members, and is Quite Successful in Her Line of Business.

Special to Pittsburgh Dispatch.
Here comes a "fine figure of a woman," as one of Dickens's characters would say, sweeping by in silk and genuine silk fur. Her age probably ranges between forty and forty-five, her figure is particularly elegant, but her face is rosy with health, and her features still preserve the stamp of beauty. Her eyes are big and gray, scintillating under the flashes of dark eyelashes and brows, and were her attire less pronounced she would be styled elegant. This lady enters the reception room, and sends her card to several members, who at once respond, and soon she is surrounded by a coterie of conscript fathers, vying with each other in playing the part of the host and jokes with them all, inviting them to call at her residence, and having played her cards adroitly leaves the Capitol in a well-appointed coupe, with driver of literary tastes, accompanied by her daughter, a pretty girl of eighteen, and a splendid type of the blonde.

This lady is a professional lobbyist, and pleads her cause in playing the part of the host and jokes with them all, inviting them to call at her residence, and having played her cards adroitly leaves the Capitol in a well-appointed coupe, with driver of literary tastes, accompanied by her daughter, a pretty girl of eighteen, and a splendid type of the blonde.

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whereof she received a slice of greater or lesser proportions, and no one is more thoroughly posted in the avenues and channels of legislation. She is a copy of every bill introduced, and of the reports thereon, and if the game be worth the candle, hunts up its history and parentage. Then when the case is thoroughly discussed, she offers to make a speech in its support, and her efforts are usually attended with success. She is shrewd, and gathers honey from every honey-bearing flower.

MINOR MATTERS.

Butterworth Is Not a Candidate for Speaker, but Wishes to Enter the Senate.

SPECIAL TO THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—An intimate friend of Congressman Butterworth, of Ohio, said, this afternoon, in reference to the speaker'ship contest: "Major Butterworth is not really a candidate for Speaker. I know of my own knowledge that the Cincinnati member expects that John Sherman will be made Secretary of State, and he believes that he can succeed him in the Senate. The candidacy for the speaker'ship is merely a 'blind.' Major Butterworth is at present laying pipe for the caucus nomination for the Senate, and there are many reasons why he may succeed. Geographically, he is well located; he is decidedly popular, and would make an acceptable Senator."

American Historical Society.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The House bill, which passed the Senate with some slight amendments, contains Andrew D. White, of Ithaca, N. Y.; Geo. Bancroft, of Washington; Justin Winsor, of Cambridge, Mass.; Wm. F. Poole, of Chicago; Herbert B. Adams, of Baltimore; Clarence W. Bower, of Brooklyn, and their associates as successors, the American Historical Association. The bill is now in Washington, where it may hold \$500,000 worth of property for the purposes of the association; its meetings may be held wherever the incorporators may determine. The bill is now in Washington, where it may hold \$500,000 worth of property for the purposes of the association; its meetings may be held wherever the incorporators may determine.

The Next Census.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The Senate committee on the census has not, as yet, had any meeting to consider the House bill providing for the taking of the eleventh census. A bill for this purpose passed the House of Representatives at its last session. As the date approaches at which it is proposed the census shall be taken—April 1, 1890—the committee is receiving questions from the States, and is making arrangements to the House bill. The principal ones suggested relate to the provision authorizing an enumeration of the survivors of the late war, and the inclusion of the colored population in the recorded indebtedness of the people.

McKintley and the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Major McKintley's friends deny that there is any truth in the story that General Harrison is considering him for the post of Secretary of the Treasury. It is stated on authority that if he is being considered, the Major himself knows nothing about it. The rumor, says the Washington Post, is a mere invention. McKintley is a friend of the friends of the other candidates for the speakership, who would like to have Major McKintley out of the race for that office.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has postponed the dedication of its new building from Jan. 24 to Jan. 30, 1889.

At Norristown, Pa., on Monday night, James H. Brown, colored, shot and killed James R. Murphy, a white man, who was a member of the local militia.

George Bushkamp, the second victim of the Strobel fire at Cincinnati last Friday night, died yesterday from injuries received by the falling wall.

At Greensburg, Pa., George Port and George Kunze quarreled over the division of a piece of meat, and Port drew a knife and killed Kunze. Port is still at liberty.

George B. Renon and B. L. Renon, father and son, and Raymond Vasey, were drowned in Round Bay near Lake Victoria, at a water-skiing party, while skating. The older Renon was forty years old, the son thirteen, and Vasey fifteen.

At Atlantic City, N. J., Monday night, Andrew Martin, a druggist, stabbed and killed John Martin, the mate of a schooner, and then threw the body overboard. The only explanation he gives of the affair is that he and the victim were quarreling.

Commander Consigny, of the Iowa Department of the G. A. R., has been looking up Union veterans among the evicted settlers of the Des Moines river lands, in order to aid the needy. The score was: Bands, 100; Bogsards, 100. There is a larger number of ex-confederates.

Trouble broke out afresh, yesterday, at Beulah, N. D., between the miners and the negroes. The negroes were the aggressors, and did they grow bolder, but attempted intimidation by the free use of fire-arms. The militia acted promptly, and to-night five of the ring-leaders are in the stocks.

Fourteen prisoners escaped from the Hamilton county jail, at Chattanooga, Tenn., yesterday morning, by cutting off six iron rods and making their escape by the roof.

A gray-haired man, over sixty years old, was arrested yesterday for robbing the office of \$5,000 of the St. Louis National Bank.

He had a complete outfit of burglar tools, including a large bunch of keys and several yards of catgut wire, and was an old professional. He gives his name as Carey.

At Charleston, W. Va., yesterday afternoon, Fount Horn, aged twenty, became crazy with drink, and obtaining a club, ran through the streets, and killed a soldier.

The last man he struck, Edward Aimes, drew a knife and killed his assailant. Aimes was arrested but afterward discharged.

Why Mr. Soelter Is Angry.
CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Frederick W. Soelter, Chicago, is a well-known character. He is a home, last night, threatening damage suits against Chief of Police Hubbard and Inspector Bonfield. Mr. Soelter's grievance is that while he has been in the city for many years, he has not been able to make any money, and that he has been treated with disrespect by the police.

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ENORMOUS LOSSES BY FIRE.

Seven Acres of Marblehead's Buildings Burned and the Fire Still Raging.

The Damage Has Reached More Than Half a Million, and Will Be Increased—Loss of \$300,000 at Cincinnati—Fires Elsewhere.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Dec. 25.—Marblehead is on fire, for the second time in his history. The entire business portion is in ruins and the following firms are burned out: Cropley & Bros.; E. S. Woodbury, Johnson Horner, J. C. Pease; Wm. Stevens, Jr.; and Geo. Easton Hathaway; Joshua Lefavour; also, the Boston & Maine depot and several other buildings.

Started in Powers's furniture store. It is the largest fire that ever visited this place, and the people are panic-stricken. The fire started about 10 P. M., in the basement of D. B. Powers's furniture store, on Pleasant street, and is said to have been caused by the explosion of a can of benzine. At midnight it is estimated that seven acres have been burned over, and that the entire loss will be at least \$500,000.

Among the buildings that have now been burned are the Powers Block, the Reebath Block, Goldwaite's three-story buildings, Monroe's large shoe factory, a three-story block occupied by dry goods stores and the Boston Branch grocery on the first floor, and the Masonic Hall on the second and a skating rink on the third; the four-story Alerton Block, the American Express Building, Simons's store, the dwellings of Daniel Broden, George Church and Thomas Falls, the Micaloff box-factory, and other buildings.

Nearly the same territory was burned over twelve years ago, and the fire started in nearly the same place. Many of tonight's victims were also sufferers by the former fire. The shoe business, which has been quiet for several months past, was just starting up, and many operatives will now be thrown out of work the entire winter.

The fire is still burning. It is impossible to get definite losses, owing to the great excitement prevailing among all classes.

Heavy Loss at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 25.—There was a great fire in Cincinnati to-day. It began at half past 8 in the morning, and burned to ashes factories and dwellings covering three acres of ground. At the corner of Budd and Harriet streets, in the rope works of the Charles C. Jacob's Cordage Company, the fire started. It spread rapidly in the building, in which tar and other material fed the flames, and soon extended to the large stable of the works, and the platform of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, whose track was along the rope walk for over 300 feet. Soon, eight or ten and four cars on the railroad were burning, and the fire had extended over a great area. Though the weather was calm, the intense heat of the wooden buildings sent the flames bounding into the lumber-yard of the Bettis-street Furniture Company, where \$75,000 worth of furniture was turned to ashes. By this time the heat was almost unbearable.

Some one had taken to write the words, the factory of the Central Furniture Association, with its contents, worth \$75,000, was ablaze, doomed to destruction, and the Queen City Millinery factory, worth \$25,000, was also burning. \$80,000 was a minute later in the merciless embrace of the flames. From these fires, the department had to remove the fire engines, and the fire was spreading rapidly. The fire was spreading rapidly. The fire was spreading rapidly.

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Nihilist in the crowd pulled a gun, and pointing the muzzle under the arm of the man in front of him, blazed away at the Czar of all the Russias. Brockmeier was the man in front of him, would-to-a assassin. He turned and grabbed him, and despite his desperate struggles to get away, he held his identity in the crowd, near to the officers arrived and hurried him to prison.

Myasthenic Disappearance of Business Man.

FAHOO, D. T., Dec. 25.—Many disagreeable rumors are afloat concerning the sudden disappearance of Charles T. Clement, one of the wealthiest real estate brokers and loan and insurance agents in the Hawaiian Islands. Some say a traveling man named Taylor, representing a Chicago firm, it is claimed, did Mr. Clement a personal injury, which has been paying down his mind until it is believed by his friends, it has rendered him temporarily insane. On Dec. 6 Mr. Clement informed his family that he was going to St. Paul and Minneapolis on business, a personal matter. He had no change of clothing or baggage of any kind, in his haste forgetting even his over-shoes. No trace can be found of him since he was last seen in Chicago with C. D. Whitehouse, an old Fargo friend, who he informed he was going to take the night train for Fargo, North Dakota, to see his mother, who he believed to be in the cause of his disappearance are strongly denied by persons in possession of all the facts. His business with all the companies represented by him is said to be satisfactorily settled and all dead's closed up.

Suit Involving \$1,500,000.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 25.—John Fitzgerald, in lawsuit with himself and other stockholders of the Fitzgerald & Maloney Construction Company, filed suit yesterday in the Lancaster District Court against the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company and the Missouri Pacific Construction Company, claiming an accounting. The amount involved is \$1,500,000. The cause of action is based specifically against the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, the work done by the construction company in the building of the Deaver, Memphis & Atlantic railroad in Kansas, and against the construction company on account of alleged fraud and illegal acts committed by Jay Gould and other members of that company.

Wool-Growers Will Ask for More Protection.

COLUMBUS